

## Preble County Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, O., JUNE 11, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR.  
HENRY B. PAYNE,  
OF Cleveland

We do not intend to perpetrate a *dem*, but those who know themselves indebted to us for subscription, advertising and Job Work, will confer an especial favor by settling up the account. It is now two years since we took charge of the "Democrat," and many have received it up to the present time, without paying one copper, and to those we would say, come and let us have what is justly due us—we need money and must have it. Let us how many of our subscribers will respond to this polite yet earnest appeal to their justice. Money may be sent by mail at our risk.

### GLORIOUS VICTORY!



100 Guns for Washington Township!!  
"STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS."

At an election for Justice of the Peace, held in this Township, on Wednesday the 3d inst., the Democracy elected their candidate by a majority of 20 votes, there being three candidates in the field—a Know Nothing, Black Republican and Democrat. Know Nothingism in every shape and form has become obnoxious, and Black Republicanism and "bleeding Kansas" has all oozed out in this county, and Democracy is on the road to prosperity, and the above result is but an inkling of what we intend to do in Preble county next fall. Heretofore this Township polled against us from 75 to 125 votes, and the result has kind of "kerfuffled" the opposition, and bids to "buy out" have passed between the Know Nothings and Black Republicans, which sale we presume will be effected before the October election. All we ask is a good ticket, and we believe we can elect it despite the opposition. We hope our neighbor of the *Register*, will not account for their defeat, by saying that "twenty thousand remained at home!"

### Virginia Still Democratic.

The Democracy of the Old Dominion covered themselves all over with glory, at their late election. The returns are not all received as yet at Richmond, but enough is known to warrant the belief that the entire delegation to Congress, as also an overwhelming majority in both branches of the Legislature, will be Democratic. The Democrats also elected the Attorney General by a large majority. It is a great triumph in the "Mother of States and of Statesmen," but nothing more than might have been anticipated from her indomitable Democracy.

Dred Scott, about whom considerable noise has been made of late, is a slave no more—having been emancipated, with his wife and two daughters, by Taylor Blow, Esq., his legal owner. This news—in which we sincerely rejoice—will hardly be welcome to some of our Black Republican friends, who had calculated upon using poor old Dred in the coming campaign, with fine political effect, as a "martyr" to what they lugubriously term "the dredful aggressions of the slave power." But Dred is at liberty, and the occupation of the mock sympathy-makers is gone, for the mock.

"Peterson's" Magazine for July has been received and is a capital number. The colored patterns in Berlin Work, in this number, are something entirely new in an American Magazine. They are printed at great cost, and given extra to the subscribers to "Peterson's." The July number begins a new volume, and affords a good opportunity to subscribe. Terms, \$2 a year, or 18 cents for a single number.

Address C. J. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

In case of the State loan of \$400,000 to the Ohio and Mobile Railroad Company, the Supreme Court of Alabama, has decided against the validity of the loan.

The Comet is said to be distinctly visible between two and three o'clock every morning. It is very brilliant, and has a bright and lengthy appendage.

On our Fourth page will be found some important and interesting reading matter, to which we direct the attention of the reader.

### Walker's Inaugural Address.

The Inaugural Address of Governor Walker of Kansas, has been delivered and published. It is an able, eloquent and excellent document, and will, no doubt, as it should, meet the cordial approval of all the citizens of Kansas, and win the confidence of the men of all parties, who are honest and desire to see peace and quiet restored in the Territory, and an amicable settlement of the vexed questions at issue in its political organization, previous to its admission into the Union as a State. The Address is very lengthy, and to give it in full would occupy half of our paper. Our readers therefore, must be content with a brief synopsis.

In seeking to impress upon the minds of every citizen the importance of taking part in the election of delegates, the Governor uses the following clear and concise language:

"Under our practice the preliminary act of framing a State Constitution, is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves. That convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the Territorial Legislature, created and still recognized by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress, and the authority of the convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States.

Those who oppose this course, cannot aver the alleged irregularity of the Territorial Legislature, whose laws in town and city elections, in corporate franchises, and on all other subjects but slavery they acknowledge by their votes and acquiescence. If that Legislature is invalid, then are we without law or order in Kansas, without town, city or county organization, all legal and judicial transactions are void, all titles null, and anarchy reigns throughout our borders.

It is my duty, in seeing that all constitutional laws are fairly executed, to take care, as far as practicable, that this election of Delegates to the convention shall be free from fraud and violence, and that they shall be protected in their deliberations.

The people of Kansas then, are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of the delegates to frame a Constitution and State Government. The law has performed its entire appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage; but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and the absentees are as much bound under the law and the Constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as although all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntarily, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative."

In regard to the arguments so much used, that the Constitutional Convention election had not been legal, he says:

"But it is said that the Convention is not legally called, and that the election will not be fairly conducted. The Territorial Legislature is the power ordained for this purpose by the Congress of the United States; and in opposing it, you resist the authority of the Federal Government. That Legislature was called into being by the Congress of 1854, and is recognized in the very latest Congressional Legislation. It is recognized by the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, just chosen by the American people, and many of its acts are now in operation here by universal assent. As the Governor of the Territory of Kansas, I must support the laws of the Constitution; and I have no other alternative under my oath, but to see that all Constitutional laws are fully and fairly executed.

I see in this act calling the convention, no improper or unconstitutional restriction upon the right of suffrage. I see in it no test-oath or other such provisions objected to in relation to previous laws, but clearly repealed as repugnant to the provisions of this act, so far as regards the election of delegates to this Convention. It is said that a fair and full vote will not be taken. Who can safely predict such a result? Nor is it just for a majority, as they alleged, to throw the power into the hands of the minority, from a mere apprehension, (I trust entirely unfounded) that they will not be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage. If, by fraud or violence, a majority should not be permitted to vote, there is a remedy, it is hoped, in the wisdom and justice of the Convention itself, acting under the obligations of an oath, and a proper responsibility to the tribunal of public opinion. There is a remedy, also, if such facts can be demonstrated, in the refusal of Congress to admit a State into the Union under a Constitution imposed by a majority upon a majority by fraud or violence. Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention, after having framed a State Constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection, by a majority of the then actual bona fide resident settlers of Kansas."

In concluding upon this point the Governor states "that it is his clear conviction, that unless the convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress. The Governor thinks that those who opposed slavery in Kansas, do not base

their opposition upon any philanthropic principles or any sympathy for the African race, for he says that, "in their so-called constitution, framed at Topeka, they deem that entire race so inferior and degraded, as to exclude them all forever from Kansas whether they be bond or free, thus depriving them of all rights here, and denying even that they can be citizens of the United States, for if they are citizens they could not constitutionally be exiled or excluded from Kansas. Yet such a clause inserted in the Topeka Constitution was submitted by that Convention for the vote of the people, and ratified here by an overwhelming majority of the anti-slavery party. This party here, therefore, has, in the most positive manner, affirmed the constitutionality of that portion of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring that Africans are not citizens of the United States."

After alluding to the prospects of Kansas, upon the peaceable and final settlement of the slavery question, and the ruin and desolation which will follow should it be in the power of the agitators to prevent such a result, the Governor winds up his Inaugural in the following beautiful language:

"But I do not despair of the Republic. My hope is in the patriotism and intelligence of the people; in their love of country, of Liberty and of the Union.—Especially is my confidence unbounded in the hardy pioneers and settlers of the West. It was such settlers of a new State devoted to the Constitution and the Union, whom I have represented in the Senate of the United States, and whose rights and interests it was my pride and pleasure there as well as in the Treasury Department to protect and advocate. It was men like these whose rifles drove back the invader from the plains of Orleans, and planted the stars and stripes upon the victorious fields of Mexico. These are the men whom God cannot corrupt, nor force intimidate. From their towns and villages, from their farms and cottages spread over the beautiful prairies of Kansas, they will come forward now in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

These are the glorious legacy they received from our fathers, and they will transmit to their children the priceless heritage. Before the peaceful power of their suffrage, this dangerous sectional agitation will disappear, and peace and prosperity once more reign throughout our borders. In the hearts of this noble band of patriotic settlers, the love of their country and the Union is inextinguishable. It leaves them not in death, but follows them into that higher realm, where, with Washington and Franklin, and their noble compatriots, they look down with undying affection upon their country, and offer up their fervent prayers that the Union and the Constitution may be perpetual. For, recollect, my fellow-citizens, that it is the Constitution that makes the Union, and unless that immortal instrument, bearing the name of the Father of this country, shall be maintained entire in all its wise provisions and sacred guarantees, our free institutions must perish.

My reliance also is unshaken upon the same overruling Providence which has carried us triumphantly through so many perils and conflicts, which has lifted us to the height of power and prosperity unexampled in history, and if we shall maintain the constitution and the Union, points us to a future more glorious and sublime than mind can conceive or pen describe. The march of our country's destiny, like that of his first chosen people, is marked by the foot prints of the steps of God.

The Constitution and the Union are the "cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night," which will carry us safely under His guidance through the wilderness and bitter water, into promised and ever extending fields of our country's glory. It is His hand which beckons us onward in the pathway of peaceful progress and expansion, of power and renown, until our continent, in the distant future shall be covered by the folds of the American banner, and instructed by our example, all the nations of the world, through many trials and sacrifices, shall establish the great principles of our constitutional confederacy of free and sovereign States."

On the question which has been submitted to the people of Massachusetts, whether a man could not read or write should be permitted to vote, but thirty-seven thousand ballots were cast twenty-three thousand in the affirmative and fourteen thousand in the negative, in round numbers. This is not one-quarter of the votes which were cast at the Presidential election, but it is doubtful whether a full vote would have changed the result, as the amendment had a majority in every county in the Commonwealth but one. We imagine that it will be a long time before this peculiar notion of citizenship obtains a foothold out of New England.

"WHAT SHADOWS WE ARE!"—During the last week in the month of May, three distinguished men were called away by death, viz: Senator ADAMS, of Mississippi, Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, and Senator BELL, of New Hampshire.

James H. Smith, Esq., of Franklin county, is favorably spoken of as a candidate for Treasurer of State, before the 6th of August Convention. Mr. Smith was formerly one of the editors of the *Ohio Statesman*.

CROPS IN MARYLAND.—The prospect in relation to crops generally throughout Maryland is of the most encouraging kind.

### The Washington Riots.

In another part of our paper we give the details of the election riot in the city of Washington, and the number of killed and wounded, which is some more of the beautiful effects of Know Nothingism. "Americans must rule America," is evident from the statements of the *Washington Union* and *Era*, and the *Baltimore Republican*, that the Know Nothings are alone responsible for the riot and murders that took place on that day at the Federal Capitol. Indeed, so positive is the evidence against them, and so clearly has it been ascertained that the importation of the men from Baltimore, called the "Plug-Uglies," was brought about by the leaders of the Know Nothing party for the avowed purpose of driving from the polls all naturalized voters, and thus secure the election of men of their own party, that it fastens the guilt so firmly upon them, that all their attempts to shift off the odium of the outrage will not change the verdict already rendered. But, whatever may be the views as to the details, or however much they may be swayed by passion or prejudice, of the general result no difference of opinion can possibly exist—all must agree, and will acknowledge, that it was the natural fruit, the legitimate offspring of Know Nothingism—no other consequence has followed in its disastrous career since its advent into the country, and it has committed more crime in the name of Americanism than a century of atonement can wipe out. Its whole aim has been self-aggrandizement and the overthrow of all the barriers that religion and law have thrown around us, and by which we have been protected in our person and property, and in their stead, erect a despotism of power whose inexorable supremacy is murder and desolation. Cicero, during the period of the bloody and violent conspiracies of Cataline, asked, "How long, oh, Romans! shall these things continue?" May we not ask—nay, exclaim, oh, Americans, true Americans, lovers of peace, of order, of law, of constitution, and of liberty—how long shall these times of murder, of assassination, of treason, desecrate a once peaceful, free, and happy country?

But our present object is to show the proof against the American party and its monied men, in bringing about the Washington riots. The following extracts are from the *Washington Era*, an Abolition paper:

"The municipal election which took place in Washington last Monday was attended by rioting, which resulted in bloodshed and death. An importation of men called the Plug-Uglies, from Baltimore, in the early part of the day, was the proximate cause of disturbance. They at once resorted to the first precinct of the Fourth Ward, where they made an attack upon a naturalized voter—the Plug-Uglies belonging to the Know Nothing order of politicians. In the attack several persons were wounded. Mr. Richard Owens, Commissioner of the Ward, was shot in the arm and head, and half a dozen other persons were injured.

"A little later, the rowdies made their appearance at the Second Ward, and fired a dozen pistol shots, one hitting a man upon the forehead. By this time the excitement had increased to such a pitch that the Mayor of the city applied to the President of the United States for a sufficient military force to put down the rioters. A company, consisting of one hundred and ten marines, were promptly furnished, and marched to the scene of conflict. They there discovered that the rioters had taken possession of a brass swivel, and with the avowed object of resisting the marines. The order was given to dispossess them of the piece, which was done handsomely by one section of the soldiers with fixed bayonets."

The *Washington Star*, has a very lengthy detail of the outrage, which corroborates the statements of the *Union* and *Era*, that upon the Know Nothing party rests the guilt of the murders and the violation of all order and law upon that day. We extract one or two paragraphs from its article:

"It is stated positively, that for the baleful visit of the Baltimore 'Plug-Uglies' we are indebted to the citizens of Washington occupying prominent positions. It is stated that these citizens of Washington raised the money to bring on these Plug-Uglies, sent agents to secure their 'services,' received this crowd of hell-hounds at the railroad depot; took them in charge, and provided them with an entertainment preparatory to the work of the day!

"If this be so, does not the blood of the victims of the tragedy of yesterday rest upon the heads of those citizens rather than upon their ignorant, besotted tools, who knew no better than to do the bloody work for which they were hired and brought here to accomplish?"

"At all events, to the presence of those rowdies we are indebted for the scenes of yesterday, and the parties acting as tools and leaders may divide the responsibility as best they can."

Grasshoppers are said to be making their appearance in great numbers on the Upper Mississippi. Last summer they were so plenty as to destroy the potatoe and oat crops in that section entirely; and already they are said to be cutting down the young wheat as it makes its appearance above ground.

### The Coming wheat Crop.

At the present time, when the rates for all kinds of provisions are almost at famine prices, and in some parts of the country the old stock appears to be exhausted, it is a matter of more than usual concern to know what is the prospect of the coming wheat crop throughout the West. A poor harvest would, we fear, bring unparalleled distress to a large class of our population, who would find the means of a comfortable living beyond their reach. We have examined our exchanges from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana; with much solicitude, and they are nearly all sanguine of a large wheat crop—the most important bread staple. In regard to Illinois, the *Chicago Times* says:

"In this State the quantity of wheat that will be raised on lands in cultivation last year will be fully as great as the last year's crop, leaving the new lands to add their first crop to the aggregate amount. In middle Illinois and further up a river it is true that large quantities of winter wheat have been destroyed, but destruction has not been general; nor indeed half as extensive as has been represented. In many places fields, in which the wheat had been sown, and are flourishing. It is true the field will not yield in the proportion that they were expected to have done, still they will yield half crops. Others, which have escaped the frost, will yield greater than an average. In lower Illinois the wheat will be all in head before the 1st of June, and the losses will prove not only small in extent, but very small in proportion to the vast amount sown."

"Spring wheat rarely, if ever, fails in Illinois, and, though the winter wheat produced in the State may not exceed last year's product, the spring wheat will, in all probability, be nearly double that raised in 1856. The actual cash returns therefore, of the Illinois wheat crop in 1857, estimating at last year's prices, and allowing for the difference between winter and spring wheat, will exceed that of the crop of 1856."

KEM'S WORM PASTILLES.—Chemists at length over-come the difficulty of presenting an infallible cure for internal worms of all kinds, from the thread-worm to the gigantic tape-worm, in a tempting and palatable preparation. These pastilles or lozenges are entirely vegetable, require no mercury to assist or complete their operation, and no child who sees and tastes them, can possibly suspect that they are medicine in disguise. Equally valuable, and we may add equally agreeable is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, as a cure for a large class of diseases, among which are Scrofulous Ulcers, and Eruptions, Affections of the Lungs, Cancers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, and all disorders springing from a vitiated condition of the bile, the blood, or any other of the animal fluids. The genuine bears a fac-simile of Lanman & Co's signature on the outer label.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Be ware of imposture.—THE GENUINENESS of these invaluable remedies is easily known. Look to the Water-mark! If the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are not to be seen in semi-transparent letters in the paper of the book of directions when held to the light, the same is spurious. The family provided with these medicines is fortified against the dangerous effects of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous disease, disorders of the bowels, eruptions, ulcers, sores, and exterior inflammation generally. All these yield to Holloway's unapproachable remedies.

Brigham Young is carrying things with a high hand in Utah. Accounts from Great Salt Lake to the 15th of April states that great excitement still prevailed there. The Saints had commenced the work of expelling the Gentiles. Judge Stiles, the United States Marshal, the Surveyor, and a large number of others, had left the Territory, fearing their lives were in danger. If the news is to be credited, the issue between the Mormon leaders and the government is fully made up, and Gen. Harney and his troops will not reach Utah a moment too soon.

A year or two since the hemp market, in consequence of the Russian war, was considerably excited, and a speculative movement was the consequence. One merchant in Boston, who operated extensively, found himself a loser of \$50,000. The same merchant recently embarked in the sugar business, the price of which, in consequence of short crops, combinations, &c., has nearly doubled in a year, and he now finds himself a gainer of \$50,000—exactly the sum he lost in the hemp speculation.

The Iron Horse now pursues his way without stop or deviation from a direct line from Bangor, Maine, to Jefferson City, Missouri, a distance of a little over seventeen hundred miles—half as far as to London, in three days!

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—While Yankee Robinson's circus band were playing in the streets of Bloomington, Ill., one day last week, a horse driven by Robert Henshaw took fright and kicked his driver to death. The young man was to have been married in a few weeks.

### Senator Butler.

Even the Black-Republican journals, which applauded Sumner for his scandalous assaults on this aged and honorable patriot, now that the grave has closed over him, yield their tributes to his many noble qualities. The *Evening Post* says of him:

"He was entirely free from malice or unkindness, and a few moments reflection never failed to insure a return to his usually mild and companionable temper. Indeed, he had been so long indulged in his habit of garrulous interruption that he did not fully appreciate the annoyance which is sometimes occasioned, and would express surprise at the offense taken by men against whom he had said things that, from others, would have been intolerable. He was, naturally, one of the kindest and most whimsical of men, and one whose character has been more misrepresented by his own conduct and words than by any outside enemy."

"Although he was a man of excellent sense and judgment in matters not involving the peculiar institution, he was not always happy in his speeches. His mind was so exceedingly fertile in suggestion that his mouth was actually clogged in delivery. Hence he would pour forth a disconnected *alla poltrona* of sound argument, brilliant fancies and nonsensical colloquialisms, frequently bringing up at a point where he least expected. His impetuosity interfered with his logic."

"At times, however, when he was strongly excited, and could hold his attention to one train of thought, he was truly eloquent, and his address would be 'one entire and perfect chrysolite,' without a flaw. Few of the frequenters of the Senate can have missed his appearance when some remark, derogatory to this State, would cause him to start from his seat, with his white shaggy locks shaking over a face as red as the harvest moon, and utter his protest against the degeneracy of modern politics in a strain of poetic eloquence, which was even heightened in effect by his hurried articulation and the faulty Latin quotations with which it would be interspersed."

[From the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Sentinel.]

### A Doomed Village.

On Monday morning of last week the village of Brasher Iron Works, in this county, contained a thriving and busy population. The sound of industry was on every side, the mechanics and laborers of which class the people of the little community principally consisted, were surrounded by families in the enjoyment of all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, and the future was tinted with hopeful colors. The population of the place embraced about forty families, the head of which were mostly in the firm of Messrs. Alexander & Skinner, engaged about their extensive foundry and machine-shops, which had built up the place and given it all the importance it had attained. Before night the whole village, the foundry, machine-shops, saw-mills, and every dwelling in the place except six, were consumed with the bosom of destruction. A fire that had previously raged in the woods, was driven by a wind from a point or two South or West, like a hail-storm, upon the doomed village. Women at the wash-tub were compelled to drop their work, or tumble the wet clothes into the cistern to gather together their children, and fly to the fields for their lives.

In one hour forty-three buildings, and from \$75,000 to \$100,000 worth of property were reduced to ashes, and forty families made houseless and homeless, without food or clothing, and without the means of employment. The place was surrounded by flames on all sides, and it seems miraculous that none perished in the sudden and overwhelming calamity. The men who went to the woods to contend with the flames there, and that was the case with most of them, returned to find their houses a heap of smoking ruins. But two or three men saved even a coat, and a few of the people of the village anything except what was on their persons. Every building connected with the iron works was consumed—the clock in the store having merely time to put the books and papers in the safe before he was compelled to fly.

Rats, Rattles, Bed Bugs, Insects, &c.

"Costar" the great Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator 388 Broadway, New York, is establishing Depots for his valuable Remedies, in every City, Town, village, and Neighborhood in the United States, and seeks to do so in the hands of Druggists, Store-keepers, &c. &c.—Where this is impracticable, orders by mail or express, enclosing the price of articles with sufficient to pre-pay, will have prompt attention.

Address "Costar" 388 Broadway New York.

See regular Advertisement.

Of the wheat crop in the "Reserve" the Kokomo Tribune says:

Never since this county was settled has there been so great a prospect. It is true that few croaking farmers report a crop failure; but the truth is, there is more than double the number of acres of wheat in our county compared with any other year, and with scarcely a single acre as an exception, it all promises an unusual yield.

The abolition society is running low in funds. Garrison is melancholy about the contribution box—Phillips indignant—Quincy wants to let out the work of flogging the South to the lowest bidder—Abby Foster desires to see slavery extended to arouse the friends of freedom—William Brown wants a million of white men murdered (he is black) to aid the cause, &c. Gentle philanthropists, these citizens!—*Spirit of the Times*.

DEAD.—Hon. Henry Hubbard, Ex-Governor of New Hampshire, died on the 5th inst., in Boston, Mass.

### Infidelity and Murder.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Cairo, Illinois, dated June 4, gives the following details of the infidelity of a wife and a subsequent desperate conflict and murder:

I hasten to transmit to you the particulars of one of the most terrible events our community has ever witnessed. A man named John Gallagher has been living here for some two months, boarding in one of the flat-boat taverns which still infest our levee. He is represented to be a hard-working, peaceable man. Some time ago he sent for his wife, whom he left in our city, and it appears that on her trip down, she made the acquaintance of the watchman of the steamer, and consented to run away with him to St. Louis, when he should get ready to take her. Yesterday morning Gallagher heard of this, and at first could not believe it, as he had never suspected the fidelity of his wife. He was soon convinced of its truth, however, and immediately applied to Judge Cochran for advice.

The Judge told him he had better take his child, and let his unworthy woman go, without making a fuss about it. This Gallagher concluded to do. His wife heard of it, and she called a man named Enoch McPherson, who is from Covington, Ky., and who, having a raft of lumber beside the floating boarding house, had made her acquaintance, to assist her in retaining her child.

Gallagher took away his baggage, and returned last evening to his home. He had picked the little one up, and was leaving with it, when McPherson said "G—d d—n you, let that child be or I will cut you all to pieces." Gallagher paid no attention to him, and was still moving off, when McPherson plunged a knife into him, but a short distance above his heart. McPherson, having committed this bloody deed, ran, Gallagher pulled out a revolver and fired. He shot McPherson three times, once in the arm and twice in the back. McPherson, finding it impossible to escape, wheeled, and approaching Gallagher, gave him a blow which knocked him into the river. Gallagher swam to the raft, a distance of twenty feet, came out, and both parties drawing their knives cut at each other. They fought for ten minutes, laboring each other dreadfully. A number of bystanders looked on, and were so terrified that none dare interfere. Among the observers was Mrs. Gallagher, who looked coolly upon the whole transaction without evincing the least emotion. The bloody contest was at last ended. Gallagher succeeded in plunging the knife clear through McPherson's heart, and he fell at his feet a dead man, without even uttering a groan.

Gallagher was taken into custody. He is cut and lacerated dreadfully, and this morning his recovery is considered doubtful. The coroner held an inquest last night over the body of McPherson, and the jury returned a verdict implicating Gallagher in the charge of murder. This proceeding is said to have been a complete burlesque. Gallagher has consequently been removed to the jail. As soon as he has his examination, I will furnish you with the details and the result. The affair has caused a gloom here, so dreadful are the details of this tragedy.

### Random Thoughts.

It is strange to contemplate, now-a-days, the march of intellect as evinced by the advance in science and invention when compared with the plethoric and matter of fact times of our grandfathers (requiescant in pace); the newest and grandest of these evidences of advancement is, doubtless, the projected connecting link between the old world and the new, by the electric wire; when children we read with amazement the wondrous account in the "Arabian Nights," of the Carpet that conveyed the three brothers instantaneously to any point they pleased, this our worthy nurses assured us was only a fable, as indeed it is likely to remain, the laws of dynamics putting a veto to any such (im) possibility, still our revered instructors before alluded to, would have come to a similar conclusion, had they been told of the easy transmission of a message; in the space of an hour or two, very nearly over the distance of the earth's circumference, yet this, nevertheless, will shortly be done.

But the annihilation of space is only one feature in this "March of Intellect," there are other and equally extraordinary evidences of an age of progress, and among them are the appropriated inventions (as remedial agents) of mineral and vegetable preparations for the appliances of the healing art, the former, the mineral, we denounce, as does the verdict of common-sense, as being highly deleterious to the health, whatever may be their apparent effect in the removal of disease; among these must be included the whole catalogue of mineral vermicifuges of the present day, and we could caution Mothers to be careful how they give them to their tender offspring. "KEM'S VERMIFUGE WORM LOZENGES," however, we can safely recommend, for in our own domestic circle we have known them to thoroughly accomplish all they aspire to; we cannot but compliment the inventor for his happy discovery in giving this infallible preparation the appearance and flavor of confectionery! With children they are identical with sugar plums.—N. Y. *Sunday Dispatch*.

IMMIGRATION.—During the thirteen years last, ending with 1856, there were a total of emigrants into this country of 3,635,460—of which 2,180,643 were males, and 1,347,733 females, and 6,984 sex not stated. In 1854 was the largest emigration, it amounting to 560,474.

George W. Armstrong has been appointed by the Governor, Territorial Treasurer of Minnesota.